The Pittsburgh Gazette.

" PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 34. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1819. New Series, No. 66.

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY
JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE,
Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Allegheny Bridge.

In pursuance of a resolution of the president and managers of the company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river opposite Pittsburgh. *Notice* is hereby given to the stockholders who have not completed the payment of the three first installments called for. that unless the same is paid to the treasurer, on or before the 4th of January next, suits will be immediately thereafter commenced, for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons.

By order of the Board.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Trea'sr.

December 29.

Bond and Pinkerton,

Corner of Market and Third street, Pittsburgh, directly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh,

Have just opened a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Liquors and QUEENSWARE,

Comprising every article in the Grocery line, and a very choice selection of the best,

WINES

AND OTHER LIQUORS.

They will be constantly supplied with the above articles of the best quality, which they are determined to sell Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices and most accommodating terms.

They invite the attention of country merchants, tavern-keepers and families.

B. & P. have for sale a few Kegs of

Fresh Oysters, English Cheese.

December 25, 1818.

90 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the 19th inst. *Neal Hallangain & John Wilson*, and on the 23d inst. *Wm O'Rieley*, soldiers in the 3d battalion of Artillery.

HALLANGAIN was born in Ireland, is 30 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, of light complexion, dark eyes, dark hair and by profession a labourer.

WILSON was born in Ireland, he is 29 years of age, 5 feet 8½ inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, and by profession an upholster.

O'RIELEY was born in Ireland, is 21 years of age 5 feet 10 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by profession a labourer.

O'Rieley was seen crossing the Allegheny river.

Any person who will deliver said deserters to me or any commissioned officer in the United States army, or confine them in any jail, and give notice thereof to some officer in the U. S. army, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

HUGH K. MEADE,
Lieut. Corps Artillery, commanding.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1818.

A CARD

MRS. WARRINGTON respectfully informs the Ladies of Pittsburgh, that she has opened a STORE in *Fourth street*, between *Market street* and *Chancery lane*, with a select assortment of GOODS brought with her from England consisting of,

White and Black Straw and Chip bonnets; fancy ribbons; plain striped, and figured muslins; ostrich feathers, &c. And a few dresses made up in the latest English fashions which she will feel pleasure in showing.

She intends to commence the Millinery, Pelisse and Dress Making Business, and to make or alter Straw Bonnets; and flatters herself from her experience in England, she will be able to give satisfaction to those ladies who favour her with their commands.

Pittsburgh, (Pa.) Dec. 15, 1818.

Cash for ASHES.

THE highest market price will be given for GOOD, CLEAN

Wood Ashes,

BY

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELL,

Who wish to purchase a quantity of

Black Salts.

Pittsburgh, December 15.

New Copartnership.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of SELDEN & M'NAIR.

EDWARD SELDEN
DUNNING R. M'NAIR.

SELDEN & M'NAIR,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE,

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Wood, between Third and Fourth streets.

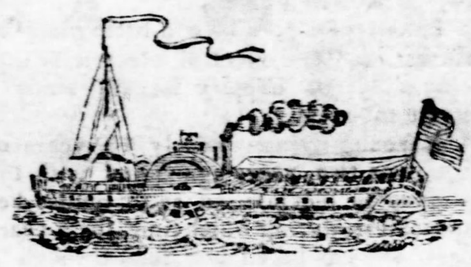
Pittsburgh, December 1, 1818.

Whereas

MESSRS. BEYER & PORTER, Merchants of Philadelphia, loaded 100 quarter Casks of POWDER, in a waggon owned by DAVID BELL, on the 30th October 1818; to be delivered to I. Doane, Pittsburgh, in 23 days. Any information relative to the Powder will be thankfully received by the subscriber.

December 11 I. DOANE.

For New-Orleans.



Steam Boat FRANKFORT,

WILL leave this city with the first rise of water.—For freight or passage, apply to ROBINSON, M'NICKLE & WILDS or the *MASTER* on board.

Pittsburgh, December 18.

BRISTLES.

I WILL give from THIRTY to SIXTY cents per lb. for country Bristles, at my Brush Manufactory, in Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond alley. Farmers and country merchants are requested to pay attention to the above. GEORGE BEALE.

Pittsburgh, June 26. 6m

N. B. Scalding the bristles is no detriment to them whatever.

Cut Tacks and Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,

HAVE or sale, *Cut Tacks and Sprigs* of all *sizes*, from the Abington Factory, (Massachusetts.) being appointed agents for the sale of those articles, offer them at the manufacturing prices, with the addition of carriage and charges.

Orders for Tacks and Sprigs received and attended to.

Pittsburgh, October 22. tf

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their

Book and Job PRINTING OFFICE,

Where will be printed with the utmost despatch *BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.*

Mercantile Blanks;

SUCH AS

Cheeks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.

Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.

summons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Refference &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

FOR SALE,

That Valuable City Property in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, fronting on Fourth Street 40 feet, and extending back 80 feet, on which is a two story Brick House, 20 feet front, with an extensive back building, finished in the best manner, at present occupied by Doctor O'Donoughue—Also, a convenient Frame Building in the occupancy of Mr. Samuel Cooper; the whole subject to a yearly ground rent of 80 dollars. This property is in one of the most eligible situations for business in the City. For terms, which will be low and accommodating, apply to

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Pittsburgh, August 21, 1818. tf

$50 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Funkstown, Washington county, Maryland, on the night of the 18th inst. a Mullatoe Boy, named HARRY, supposed to be about five feet four or five inches high, slender made, sharp face and nose, large feet, straight hair, pleasant countenance, and smiles when spoken to. Had on when he went away, an old woolhat, a grey cloth coat about half worn, pantaloons of the same cloth, but considerably patched.

The above reward will be given, if taken up out of the state and secured in jail so that I may get him again, or twenty dollars if taken up within the state, and secured in jail as above, with reasonable expences.

CHRISTIAN STAUFFER.

November 20.

ORMSBY AND DOANE,

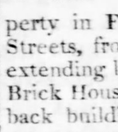
HAVE FOR SALE

100 bls. Prime N. O. Sugar,
150 kegs Tobacco,
2 bales Prime Cotton;
JUNIATA IRON,
PLOUGH PLATES.

A handsome assortment of Fresh Castings, &c.

June 12, 1818.

Allen & Grant



Will RENT from the first of January next, the NEW BRICK

Warehouse,

adjoining the one they occupy

Pittsburgh, December 11, 1818.

To Trunk Makers.

Just Received, and For Sale by the subscriber,

A LOT OF SUPERIOR RED

DEER SKINS.

G. T. BEYER.

Pittsburgh, December 11.

FRESH GOODS.

The Subscribers have just received a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable to the season, which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms.

They have on hand an assortment of

Groceries. and

33 Kegs first quality BUTTER.

THOMAS G. LEA & CO.

Corner of Market and Second Streets.

Pittsburgh, November 4, 1818. 2m.

Doctor Van-sweitan's

CELEBRATED

Anti-Bilious Pills,

OF a quality superior to any thing of the kinds ever offered as a General Medicine in this country, now faithfully prepared from a Recipe of the justly celebrated Doctor Van-Sweitan, who, from a long residence in the West India Islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete methods of curing the Bilious diseases of the warm climates.

THIS extraordinary Medicine, which now for the first time is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to Mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Bills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine as a solvent and evacuant of Bile is without example, never producing debility or injuring the health in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child or weakly female. The Bilious Head-ache so much complained of in this country and in the neighborhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which to a strong man is only five pills and to a weakly woman three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, by causing the bile to pas downwards in the course of an hour or two.

In Phthisical cases, where the laborious breathe ing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills, one taken every hour, with Fennel or Peppermint tea, will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

The Dysentery, Croup and Summer complaint of children, are soon relieved by a few doses—a single pill to a child of five years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age. A single pill taken every fourth hour with a cup of Flax-seed tea, will cure the pleurisy, promote expectoration and relieve Coughs and colds

Two or three pills taken an hour before dinner and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulence and Indigestion, and by persevering in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigor will return.

In Consumptive cases and diseases of the Liver, no medicine ever yet discovered has been known to perform such cures—two pills taken every third morning will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails, in which case the dose must be increased according to the strength or constitution.

Two pills taken at bed-time, with a cup of Pennyroyal tea, and repeated every second night will effectually remove Rheumatic pains wherever situated.

A supply of the above Pills For Sale by

JOSEPH HILL & CO

Druggists, Market street, Pittsburgh.

ober 30, 1818. Oct

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, BY

Abraham Small,

PHILADELPHIA,

And for sale by JOHN G. O'BRIEN,

PITTSBURGH:

THE GENTLEMAN'S

Pocket Remembrancer,

FOR 1819.

CONTAINING—An Almanack.

Ruled Pages for memorandums, for every day throughout the year,

Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize Tares, Drawbacks, Drafts, and Allowaces, together with the late Navigation Act.

Officers of the Customs, Naval officers and Publick Appraisers.

Information concerning Patents.

The Post Office Establishment.

An Official Army List.

Divisions, Department, Pay and Subsistence of the Army.

Naval Register complete—Navy Agents and Navy Yards, and Registers of the Vessels of the Navy Marine Corps.

Civil Department of the United States, Executive, Judiciary, Territorial, Distict Land Offices.

Intercourse with Foreign Nations, Ministers, Consuls, &c. to and from every nation with which we have Commercial Relations.

The Directors and Cashiers of the United States Bank and all its Branches.

(Copy Right Secured.)

ALSO,

THE AMERICAN

Ladies Pocket Book,

FOR 1819.

Ornamented with a beautiful Frontispiece, containing an elegant group of Females, in the most fashionable dresses of the year. Also, an enr graved title, with a Lady in a fashionable walking dress.

Common Notes, Eclipses, and Almanack.

Ruled pages for Memorandums, and Atcounts, for every day in the year.

Description of Pitcairn's Island.

Letter of Bishop Watson on the Recognition of Friends in a Future State.

Esssay on Female Dress, on Geography, on Marriage, on the Morality of the Battledore.

Interesting Account of the Cherokee Schools.

Selected Poetry

Answers to last year's Enigmas, Charades, Rebusses, &c. a large Collection of new ones for the present year.

New Country Dances and Waltzes.

Celebrated Songs, Marketing Table, &c. &c,

October 28—law[illegible]

Monongahela Bridge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the gates of this bridge will be opened on Saturday the 28th inst. for foot passengers, horsemen, carriages, empty waggons of any size, and loaded light waggons; and the following are the rates of toll viz—

RATE OF TOLL.

	Dols.	Cts.
EVERY foot passenger,		2
Every carriage of whatever description, used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 4 wheels and drawn by 6 horses,		62½
Every such carriage drawn by 5 horses		50
Every such carriage 4 horses		37½
Every such carriage 3 horses		31
Every such carriage 2 horses		25
Every such carriage 1 horse		20
Every carriage used for the purpose of accommodation or pleasure, having 4 wheels apd drawn by 4 horses,		62½
Every such carriage drawn by 2 horses,		50
Every such carriage 1 horse,		31
Every carriage of whatever description used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 2 wheels and drawn by 4 horses		37½
Every such carriage drawn by 3 horses		31
Every such carriage 2 horses		25
Every such carriage 1 horse		18
Every chair, or other two wheeled carriage of pleasure, for every horse used therein		18
Every sleigh or sled drawn by 4 horses		25
Every sleigh or sled 3 horses		20
Every sleigh or sled 2 horses		18
Every sleigh or sled 1 horse		12½
Every horse, mare or gelding with rider		6
Every horse, mare or gelding without a rider		6
Every carriage drawn by oxen or partly by oxen and partly by horses, to be rated in proportion of two oxen for one horse, and in all cases a mule shall be rated the same as a horse		
Every head of horned or neuley cattle		3
Every head of sheep or swine		2

JOHN THAW, *Treasurer.*

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1818.——t1stA.

M'Dermott & Bartram,

At their Warehouse in Water Street, between Market and Ferry Streets,

PITTSBURGH,

Have always on hand a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Wines & Liquors.

Which they will sell on low and accommodating terms, being regularly supplied from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have always on hand the following Articles:

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong TEAS *of first quality*

Prime Green Coffee in Bags and Barrels, Common ditto, Spanish flotant & Bengal Indigo, Loaf and lump Sugar, Muscovado ditto, Spanish Cigars, Common ditto, Rice, Copperas, English Refined Saltpetre,

Brimstone, Allum, Madder, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs. Alspice, Mace, Ginger, Pepper, Mustard,

Madeira, Teneriffe & Lisbon WINES, *of a superior quality.*

4th Proof Cogniac Brandy, ditto, Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin, Country Gin, Whiskey, Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, &c.

N. B. *ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.*

November 20. mo2w.

Copper & Tin Warehouse.

WILLIAM KEPNER,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS, PITTSBURGH,

Has now on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of

STILLS

Tin Ware,

FULLERS KETTLES, HATTERS DITTO, | WASH KETTLES BRASS DITTO.

JAPANNED WARE.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms for Cash, or approved paper.

☞Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and put up on short notice.

Pittsburgh. December 24, 1817.——Tf

Lexington Coffee House,

SIGN OF THE INDIAN QUEEN

Lexington, Ken.

LANPHEAR AND CARTER

HAVE fitted up the above spacious and convenient premises for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS & BOARDERS.

A part of it is separate and exclusively appropriated to families. The stable is one of the best in the state.

L. & C. pledge their best endeavors to afford every comfort and luxury to be had in the Western country

December 1,

Dupont's Brandywine POWDER.

JUST RECEIVED, 250 KEGS CONSISTING OF

OP, FFg, FFr, FFFr FFFg,

DUPONT'S BRANDYWINE RIFLE POWDER

For Sale, on low terms by

BOSLER, & CO.

November 18, 1818. tf.

Wanted,

A BOY, from 15 to 16 years of age, who can come well recommended, as an apprentice to the Watch-making and Silver smithing business.

N. W. SMITH.

Wood street between Diamond Alley & 4th st, December 15.

WAREHOUSE

At Evansville,

MOUTH OF PIGEON CREEK.

THE Subscriber having rented the Ware-House formerly kept by Mr. *Elisha Harrison*, respectfully tenders his services to the public for the purpose of transacting *Commission Business. All Consignments intrusted to his care will be punctually attended to.*

A. B. GILL.

Evansville, (Ia.) Sept. 16——6t

A Quantity

OF PRIME QUALITY KENTUCKY

BACON,

For Sale by ALLEN & GRANT.

Pittsburgh, July 24.

Valuable Real Estate and Ground Rents for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the following very valuable real estate and ground rents in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Lot, situate at the corner of Ferry and Water streets, containing 35 feet front on Water street and the Monongahela river, and 98 feet on Ferry street, now in the possession of Mr. Florence Cotter, and occupied as a grocery and liquor store, and rented at 450 dollars per annum.

Also, one lot situated on the west side of Market street, between First and Second streets, containing 23 feet front on Market street by 70 feet deep, at present unoccupied—formerly occupied as a saddler's shop— for which business or for a dry goods store, it is one of the best stands in the city.

Also—ground rent to the amount of two thousand dollars per annum, secured upon real estate, on which is erected permanent brick buildings in some of the most conspicuous parts of the city

The terms upon which this property will be disposed of are of the most advantageous kind.—A very small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand—and the balance may be paid, either in annual instalments, with interest or in such portions as may be convenient to the purchaser, payment being secured by mortgage or judgement—It being the object of the subscriber to give a long credit.

Application may be made to Walter Forward Esq. at his office in the Diamond, or to the subscriber in Pitt township, on the turnpike road three miles from Pittsburgh, who will describe the property and make known the terms of sale.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

May 16, 1818.——tf

Conveyancing.

THE subscriber having resigned his office as clerk of the County Commissioners, is enabled to attend more exclusively to the business of Conveyancing.

WRITINGS of every description, will be neatly drawn, on moderate terms and on the shortest notice.

He hopes from his knowledge of the business and his industry and attention to merit and receive a liberal share of conveyancing custom.

JAMES M. RIDDLE

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1818.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of *Peebles, Tweedy & Co.* was dissolved on the 1st ult. The business of said firm will be settled by Robert Peebles and Henry Tweedy who are duly authorised for that purpose. Persons indebted to said firm will make payment to them, and those having accounts against it, will present them as above for settlement.

Robert Peebles
Reuben Tweedy
Smith Tweedy
John M'Kee

N. B. The partnership of the subscribers trading under the firm of *Peebles & M'Kee* is also dissolved on the 24th inst. The business of the concern will be settled by the subscribers.

Robert Peebles
John M'Kee

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1818.

ROBERT PEEBLES

Informs his friends and the public, that he continues his

Hat Manufactory

At the OLD STANDS, on the corner of Wood and Front Streets and in the Diamond, where the orders of his friends and customers will be thankfully received and executed on the most reasonable terms, at the shortest notice. He will keep constantly on hand a general and complete assortment of every article in his line of business.

Pittsburgh, November 30, 1818.

M'Dermott & Bartram

HAVE REMOVED

To the WAREHOUSE, *formerly occupied by* FOSTER & DOANE, *in Water street, betweeen Market and Ferry streets,*

WHERE THEY CARRY ON

Commission Business

In the usual way.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 20, 1818. 3

Irish Linens.

Fifty Pieces Irish Linen

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-Y

And For Sale on *Very Low Terms* by

ARMSTRONG & EWIN

Wood, between First and Second s

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1818.——3t

Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1819.

In a late English publication, stiled the *Law Student*, we find a spirited sketch of the most prominent members of the London Bar. In reading the extract below relative to Mr. Garrow (now Sir W. Garrow, Attorney Gen.) the reflection perhaps that occurs most forcibly to the mind of an American reader is one of satisfaction at comparing the manners which are here ascribed to a distinguished advocate of the English bar, with those which prevail among the gentlemen of the long robe in this country. This comparison is certainly not to our disadvantage. We are so accustomed to associate every thing solemn and dignified with our ideas of Westminster-Hall, that a student fresh from his books who is thrown into practice in this country, is very apt to turn with disgust from scenes which correspond so badly with the flattering fictions which his imagination has drawn.—Like a youth who enters the naval service dazzled by tales of renown, he will be very apt to feel a nausea amidst scenes to which he is unaccustomed, and his enthusiasm will probababiy be exhausted before he has been able to grasp the bright reward of his toils and privations. It is useful therefore to enjoy the familiar view which these sketches present and to find that the men whom we have been accustomed to envy and admire at a distance have attained to celebrity and affluence through that drudgery which we are disposed to regard with contempt. It will correct too, the disposition to depreciate whatever passes familiarly under our eyes, to ask whether Sir William Garrow would not be regarded as an arrant pettifogger, were he a practitioner in any of our courts.

"Wide of the talents of Sir Vicary Gibbs as are the poles asunder, are those of Mr. *Garrow*, second in command at the same bar. This gentleman owes his popularity solely to a talent for intimidating and confounding false witnesses, which every *gentleman* at the bar would much rather admire than possess. In order to screw out something like truth from the low and the profligate, Mr. Garrow puts himself upon a level with them at once, just as we give our servant a shilling to drink with our inferiors, from whom we wish to derive some information, which only they can give. The contrast is truly striking, when, after the attorney-general, or any other *gentleman* at the bar, has been examining a witness with all his natural dignity, Mr. Garrow leans familiarly across the table, and begins, "So, Master Thompson, how long did this bit of a *row* happen after the plaintiff was tried for steeling that bay mare?"—thus artfully introducing any new matter he may have picked up, in order to prejudice his adverse party. Mr. Garrow never fails to talk to his witnesses in their own way, to meet them upon their own ground, to give them *slang* for *slang*. This at once frightens those who come prepared with a false story; the truth drops out involuntary; and the witness goes away with the conviction how impossible it is to deceive *that Garrow*.

"He arises from his seat or resumes it, addresses the jury or the witness—talks to his brethren at the bar, or to the attorneys—precisely as if the whole justice room were his own apartment, and seems to think himself lord of all but the "noble and learned judge upon the bench," and, perhaps, the attorney general. But with all Mr. Garrow's utility in dirty actions, I congratulate the bar, that that gentleman has carried his *style* to an extreme which has given his brethren a distaste for imitating it: I know nobody who attempts to do so but Mr. Park, and he has too much of the gentleman in his nature to succeed. The unwarrantable liberties which Mr. Garrow has taken with male and even female witnesses of character, have pained many an honourable feeling, and have induced an aversion from becoming a public witness, which must be very prejudicial to the cause of justice. With all my desire to succeed in my profession, I would not have Mr. Garrow's talents for the world. I have lately observed in him, too, a contempt for every thing serious, a trifling with the misfortunes of others, and a complete disregard for their religious persuasions.

"The refinements of the attorney-general, contrasted with the vulgarities of Mr. Garrow, have, perhaps, blinded my judgment; and I have not sufficiently appreciated the commanding powers of the latter advocate; he is, in truth, a man of most wonderful quickness, and it is this that renders him so great a favourite with the chief justice of his court, my Lord Ellenborough. His lordship is overwhelmed with business, and unless his leading advocate at *Nisi Prius* were as quick and clear-headed as himself or Mr. Garrow, there would be no possibility of getting through the cause-paper. No man at the bar comprehends the chief's *inter*-remarks so readily, and answers them so well, as Mr. Garrow; and it is quite delightful to hear his lordship and that advocate sift a point to the bottom, and come to the truth of it, divested of all its worldly disguises. A fellow student of mine calls this Mr. Garrow's *interlocutory eloquence*; and show me the man who possesses a greater share of it than he. The attorney general is slow, elaborate, and technical in all his interlocutory remarks; more learned, but not so clear. Having allowed Mr. Garrow all his genius for his profession, all his eloquence, all his knowledge of human nature, all his activity, all his experience, I must still, in justice, revert to his illiberality, his narrow-mindedness, his want of feeling, his want of the gentleman. I do not believe any of his casual auditors ever went out of court with a *respect* for Mr. Garrow, even if they met with no instance of his littleness of mind; and it requires a frequent attendance in court to discern that they are amused with his manner of browbeating and badgering a witness: *Suave mari magno;* they are glad it is not they themselves; and they feel a prospective dread of ever undergoing the same ordeal; they fear Mr. Garrow, but they do not respect him; he is the Jack Ketch of the bar, not to say the Jack-pudding: they laugh at him in his latter capacity; and God keep them out of his claws in the former! Mr. Garrow is often as good as a comedy or a farce; and is as full of by-play and stage-tricks as an actor. I remember his playing off an excellent joke against a witness who happened to be deaf, and whose deafness it was Mr. Garrow's part to make appear pretended. He said to the witness in a low tone, "So, you have the misfortune to be deaf, sir?" "Yes, sir." "You have great difficulty in hearing?" "Yes, sir, very." "And it was not till I raised my voice thus (*lowering it still more*) that you could hear what I said at all?" "No, sir." The whole *offing* of the court, and I believe, the whole jury, bar, and all, roared with laughter; and the poor witness might as well have been dumb and deaf too, for all the utility of his testimony. And yet a sensible man knows very well (and no man knows better than Mr. Garrow) that it is distinctness & not loudness of utterance that enables a deaf man to comprehend one's meaning. Mr. Garrow on this occasion was painfully distinct in his enunciation, and the deaf witness *saw* what the cross-examiner said, rather than heard it. He suffered the speaker to say he had raised his voice—just as the deaf man in *Joe Miller* said, "Don't bawl so loud," when the other only opened his mouth wide; or as the blind man said scarlet was like the sound of a trumpet. Mr. Garrow's voice *looked* loud, and the witness supposed it was so. All this is not calculated to bring the bar into profound respect; and I am afraid Mr. Garrow thinks the profession a greater system of artifice than it really is. Those who have had the pain, as well as the pleasure, of constantly listening to him, perceive in him a narrow-minded recognition of no country but England, of no language but English, of no religion but the Christian; and, worse than all, it is too apparent that although he will defend a swindler, with all his might and main, he will abandon a man who is charged with libel to all the fury of the tormentor. Though nobody can have any respect for the editor of the Satirist, yet the manner in which Mr. Garrow held that gentleman's brief on the indictment for a libel on Mr. Hallett, well justified Mr. Manners in taking the trouble of speaking in mitigation of his punishment off his shoulders. Mr. Garrow stated, at the trial, that he had told his client that he never could say any thing in defence of a libeller, and, accordingly, he did say nothing. Why, then, did he take the brief? It was his duty to have said something. He might at least have said, that the remedy for private libel ought to be private action for damages, at the discretion of the defendant's equals, and that then he might have justified and proved the truth of his assertion—and not public indictment, the punishment of conviction upon which is imprisonment at the discretion of his superiors; he might have said that libels never yet did harm, and that truth always finds its own level. But Mr. Garrow constantly holds a brief in all *ex officio* indictments for libel, and, consequently, has that crime in a very useful abhorrence. Give him a brief to defend a less, crime, that is, a more paltry and contemptible one, and he will find his tongue. Upon a similar narrow principle, Mr. Garrow holds all foreigners in great contempt; and, because he knows no language but his own, thinks there is no other. I have heard him descend to the vulgarity of repeating the testimony of a witness which was given in a foreign tongue, like something which made English indecency; and the other day he told an alien witness not to be afraid of abusing the French, but to call their capture of one of our ships *robbery*, as if our captures were not equally so. For the Jews he appears to have a hatred worthy of those reigns in which they were massacred by hundreds, and seems to think it very odd they should not profess the same religion with himself. I regret, as strongly as you can do, that such great talents should be united with such little prejudices; but a very long attendance to Mr. Garrow's practice has brought me to this (I hope) impartial estimate of the advocate and the man."

Method of making Leather impervious to Water.—The New-England fishermen preserve their boots tight against water, by the following method, which is said has been in use among them above an hundred years. A pint of boiled linseed oil, half a pound of mutton suet, six ounces of clean beeswax, and four ounces of rosin are melted and well mixed over a fire. Of this, while warm, but not so hot as to burn the leather, lay plentifully on new boots or shoes with a brush, when they are quite dry and clean. The leather is left pliant. Fishermen stand in their boots in water, hour after hour, without inconvenience. For three years past, all my shoes, even of calf-skin, have been so served; and have, in no instance, admitted water to pass through the leather. It is also a good salve—a basilicon.

The Effect of Electricity in Cramps, &c. A letter from a Medical Electrician, N. York, to T. B. Medical Electrician, Troy.

Respected Friend,

My wife had been long and sorely afflicted with cramp convulsions, & cramp in the stomach in particular, as I have heretofore informed thee, to remove which, every means that had been recommended by physicians and others proved ineffectually. By thy advice we tried electricity, it afforded immediate relief, and by applying it repeatedly, she is now restored to perfect health.

We often think ourselves happy that we ever got ourselves acquainted with thee, and are thankful for thy publications on medical electricity, on account of thy recommending this specifick for her distressed complaint: and many others might become relieved of this, and several other complaints, if they would only lay aside their prejudices and inform themselves on the subject.

I have frequently called to practice in this way, and in almost every instance I give relief. I was not long since called to a person who had a severe inflammtory, it soon removed the inflammation, and immediately took off a burning fever which he constantly had for several years before.

TRADE IN WIVES.

We meet with the following additional passage relating to the supply of Women to the Colony of Virginia extracted from the MS. Copy of the letters written by the Council in England to the Governor and Council of Virginia in 1621. It shows the great interest the English Council felt in peopling this new country, but it presents so astonishing a contrast to the manners of the present Age, that it is impossible not to be amused at it:

"By this Ship and pinnance called the Tyger we also send as many Maids and young women as will make up the number of Fifty with those twelve formerly sent in the Marmaduke which we hope shall be received with the same Christian Piety and Charity as they are sent from hence. The providing for them at their first landing and disposing (which is our chief Intent) we leave to your Care and Wisdom to take that order as may most conduce to the Good and Satisfaction of the adventurers for the Charges disbursed in setting them forth which coming to twelve pounds and upwards they require one Hundred and fifty of the best Leaf Tobacco for each of them, and if any of them die there must be Proportionable addition upon the rest. This increase of thirty pound weight since those sent in the Marmaduke they have resolved to make finding the great shrinkage and other Losses upon the Tobacco from Virginia will not bear loss, Which Tobacco as it shall be received We desire may be delivered to Mr. Edward Blany who is to keep thereof a particular Account. We have used extraordinary Diligence and Care in the Choice of them and have received none of whom we have not good Testimony of their Honest life and Carriage which together with their Names we send here enclosed for the Satisfaction of such as shall Marry them. For whose further Encouragement we desire you to give public Notice that the Next Spring we purpose to send over as many youths for Apprentices to those that shall now Marry any of them and make us due satisfaction. This and their own good Deserts together with your Favours and Cares will we hope Marry them all unto honest and sufficient Men whose Names will reach to present payment. But if any of them shall unwardly or fondly bestow herself (for the Liberty of Marriage we dare not infringe) upon such as shall not be able to give present satisfaction We desire at least as soon as ability shall be they be compelled to pay the true Quantity of Tobacco proportioned and that this Debt may have precedence of all others to be recovered. For the rest which we hope will not be Many we desire your best Furtherance for providing them fitting services till they May happen upon good Matches and are here persuaded by Many old Planters that there will be masters enough found there who will readily lay down what charge shall be required upon Assurance of repayment of their Marriages which as just and reasonable we desire may be given them. But this and Many other things in this business we must refer to your good Considerations and faithful Endeavours hoping a Work begun here out of pity and tending so much to the Benefit of the Plantation shall not Miscarry for any want of good will or Care on our parts."

From the Troy Budget.

Among the numerous instances of the medical effect of electricity, since it has been revived and brought into medical use by Dr. Brown, M. E. of Troy, the following is another extraordinary case cured by it, communicated in a letter to him from Benjamin Tucker, medical electrician in Philadelphia, dated Oct. 19th, 1818.

Esteemed Friend,

I shall now give thee a little more information of the effect of electricity in a case that has happily issued, since I wrote thee last.

A young woman nearly 18 years of age, was two years ago taken with the tetanus or lockjaw, so as to render her speechless, during which time, for 2 years past, she has taken her food through a cavity occasioned by two broken teeth.—She applied to me on the 6th inst. from which time until the 14th, I applied electricity twice a day, at which time the spasm was removed, and she opened her mouth and spoke clearly; indeed it cannot be discovered from her speech that any thing ever has been the matter with her.

This is an additional and indisputable proof of the efficacy of the electric fluid, and the more so, as medical aid of the first respectability had been unavailing, &c.

From Relfs Philad. Gazette, of Dec. 22.

We learn from Washington, that it is understood the Cabinet have come to a determination that a considerable reduction shall be made in the staff of the army of the U. States. General Jackson is daily expected at the seat of government. On account of ill health, and considerations of business, it is his intention to retire.

The French Minister gave a costly and superb entertainment at Washington last week, in commemoration of the evacuation of France by the allied troops. Most of the officers of government, foreign ministers and respectable strangers were among the guests.—*ib.*

Boston, Dec. 19.

U. S. FRIGATE GUERRIERE.

Captain Brown, at Newburyport, from St. Petersburg, left the U. S. frigate Guerriere, to sail in 10 days from the straits of Gibraltar; she was taking on board pig iron ballast. She fired a salute of 21 guns, after landing the American minister and his family, which was duly answered by the Cronstadt battery. Her appearance was spoken of with admiration by the Russians.

A clergyman has been committed to prison for trial in Broome county, New-York, for having supplied five convicts to whom he had access in his clerical capacity, with implements to break the prison, for which service he received one hundred dollars, to be refunded in case of the failure of the enterprize.—The enterprize did fail in consequence of the impatience of the prisoners, who one evening commenced their operations at too early an hour before the keepers were all asleep. They were accordingly detected and their scheme frustrated just before they had brought it to a successful issue. The clerical projector was unwilling to lose his hire, alleging that the failure was ascribable to their own imprudence. The prisoners in their turn, vexed at their complicated disappointments, betrayed their fellow conspirator who has been arrested and held to trial.

Golden Eagle HOTEL.

THOSE large and commodious buildings at the N. W. corner of

MARKET & NINTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

one of which the late Col. Sullivan occupied as the Eagle Tavern, having undergone very considerable alterations and improvements, are now fitted up in a handsome manner, and opened as a HOTEL, under the name of the *GOLDEN EAGLE*, by the subscriber, who offers to the public generally his grateful acknowledgements for the support he has heretofore received at his former establishment, flattering himself that the arrangements of the Golden Eagle will be such as to ensure him a full share of public patronage, assuring them that every attention will be paid to render the establishment equal in point of comfort and convenience to any of the kind heretofore offered for their accommodation.

The public's obt. servt. R. MANSFIELD.

December 18.

☞ For the convenience of strangers visiting the city on business, or pleasure guests of the house and citizens who are subscribers, *only*, a *READING ROOM* is established, where the principle papers of the Union are received.

The Southern and Western Stage will, for the accommodation of the public receive or deliver passengers at the Golden Eagle.

The Stockholders

IN the company for making an ARTIFICIAL road from the borough of Washington to the Monongahela bridge at Pittsburgh, are hereby notified, that the annual election will be held at the house of George Morgan, esq. (Morganza,) on the first Monday of January next, between the hours of ten A. M. and four in the afternoon: at which time and place, the said stockholders, either in person or by proxies duly authorized, are to elect a President—eight Managers, and a Treasurer tor the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

S. MURDOCK, *Sec'ry.*

December 12, 1818.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS

Second, between Market & Wood streets

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE

WESTERN CALCULATOR

OR A

NEW AND COMPENDIOUS SYSTEM

OF PRACTICAL

ARITHMETIC

CONTAINING THE

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES & RULES OF CALCULATION,

IN WHOLE, MIXED, AND DECIMAL NUMBERS.

ARRANGED, DEFINED, & ILLUSTRATED *in a plain and natural order; and adapted to the use of schools, throughout the western country, and present commerce of the United States.*

IN EIGHT PARTS.

BY J. STOCKTON, A. M.

September 1, 1818 tf

The most VALUABLE PROPERTY on the West side of the Mountains offered

FOR SALE.

Plumpsock Iron Works.

WITH about 350 acres of land belonging thereto, will be offered for sale by public vendue, if not previously sold at private sale, on Tuesday, the 18th day of August next, at the Court House, in the the borough of Uniontown. This establishment consists of a forge, rolling mill, grist and saw mills. Also, a large brick dwelling house, furnished in a handsome style with many other dwellings for the accommodation of workmen, and extensive stabling. It is situate in Fayette county, state of Pennsylvania, in the midst of a highly cultivated country on the state road, nine miles east of Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, and the like distance of Connellsville on the Youghiogheny river, five miles northwest of Uniontown, and thirty nine from the city of Pittsburgh. Bar iron is made in this forge by rolling instead of hammering, of a superior quality. Stone coal is the only fuel used in making it, an inexhaustible pit of which is within one hundred yards of the forge. Three men with a horse and cart are sufficient to raise, coal and haul to the forge all the coal necessary to keeping the works in full operation. They are in good order, the machinery almost new. The property is perhaps the most valuable of its kind in the United States, and by suitable attention, it is believed, may be made the most profitable manufacturing operations.

There will be sold also, at the same time and place, the following

HOUSES AND LOTS,

situate in the borough of Union, to wit:

1. The corner house and lot of ground situate on the north side of Elbow street, immediately east of the Court House, No. 20, being the most eligible as well as the most valuable lot of ground in town.

2. That large House and lot of ground No. 3 and part of the adjoining lot, on the west or the north side of Elbow street, in the occupancy of Cuthbert Wiggins as a tavern stand, fronting said street about one hundred and thirteen feet.

To be sold by

ISAAC MEASON, and

DAN'L. ROGERS,

Exec'rs of Isaac Meason, Esq. dec'd.

May 26th 1818.

Writing School.

G. & B. ELY respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity that they have opened a WRITING SCHOOL, at the corner of Market street and Diamond Alley, where the art is systematically taught with great success. Parents who feel interested in the education of their children and others who are anxious of becoming acquainted with this useful art are invited to call at their School room, and examine specimens of improvement which pupils have made in this place—likewise specimens written by the professors.

They are happy of having this opportunity for expressing their cordial thanks to those who have already had the liberality to patronize them in their laudable undertakings; are confident that there are none who are not perfectly satisfied with the progress which their children have made. They are again invited to cherish an art of such utility.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15th, 1818.

20 Gallons first Quality

Copal Varnish,

700 LBS. ALLUM

MADDER,

Just received and For Sale by

JOSEPH HILL, & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, November 10.

William W. Howell, & Co.

No. 167, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Have just received by the ships Jane and Isa from Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware & Cutlery,

which they offer for sale for *Cash* or on the credit

Philadelphia, March 12, 1818. 2awtf

Allen & Grant,

HAVE

REMOVED

TO THEIR

NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE, IN FRONT street, between Market and Wood.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1818.

One Dollar Cash,

FOR

Old or New WHEAT,

Will be given at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill, where,

Road Waggoners

Can have HORSE FEED, very cheap—it consists of CHOPT RYE, MIDDLINGS, SHIP STUFF, BRAN and CORN—Any person taking more than 50 bushels shall have a handsome deduction.

October 2.

PITTSBURGH.

Friday, January 1, 1819.

At this season of festivity, when the voice of gratulation "cleaves the general air," we cannot refrain from mingling our good wishes with those of our neighbours. As for the year that has gone by, if we judge it by common report, there are few who will regret its departure: for the querelous voice of discontent has never ceased to assail it. Indeed it has been so vilified and abused that it would be an act of charity to endeavour to redeem something in its favour.

In the conduct of the general government we find but little room for complaint. We find ourselves respected abroad, and enjoying peace at home; and we think we may add that a greater degree of unanimity prevails amongst us than has ever before existed. The rancour of party feeling is in a great measure done away, and although there are still demagogues who wish to keep it alive, the good sense and patriotism of the people seems to be daily gaining ground over their prejudices. The tide of emigration which continues to flow rapidly to the West, adding hourly to our strength and population, the improvements in agriculture and in the arts; and the diffusion of learning and religion, are also subjects of congratulation. In short, though trade may be shackled, though specie may be scarce, and bankruptcies plenty, we may find ample consolation for our individual misery, in the general prosperity.

By our last Congressional report it will appear that a motion directing an appropriation for the completion of the Cumberland Road has been lost by a small majority. This circumstance should give additional energy to our exertions in favour of our own Turnpike. Every moment should be employed, and every nerve strained to improve the advantages which we possess, and to enable us to meet the competition with which we are threatened. So long as the completion of the Cumberland Road is deferred we are safe; but we should not allow ourselves to be lulled into security because the evil day is put off. We hope that our Legislature will not forget a subject in which the interest of the state is so deeply involved.

PATTERSON'S [illegible]METIC.

Among the la[illegible] learned or the literary, we [illegible]ment [illegible]e to be more important, than [illegible]HO[illegible]e intended for the instruction [illegible] sell one. The expenses of education a[illegible]notes heavy, and the time requisite for [illegible]ching it so great, that any thing [illegible] contributes to shorten the one, or to diminish the other, should be considered as a favour conferred upon the public. The correctness of these remarks have been so obvious and the subject itself so interesting, that many competitors have from time to time appeared on the ground, whose theories have been as various as the experiments for the discovery of the philosopher's stone, the longitude, or the perpetual motion. Like every other pursuit in which many are engaged there have been a great many visionary schemes, and much fanciful theory displayed in it, as well as sound learning and practical good sense. But the misfortune is, that while some are directed by the precepts of the latter, there are many misled by the sophisms of the former. We are therefore always gratified when we find a man, who, like Mr. Patterson, has been practically engaged for years in the business of tuition, devoting the results of his experience to the benefit of the community. From such a man, who has not only had the opportunity of examining and trying various systems, but has lived to see many of his pupils pass the meridian of their lives, we expect not the vague opinions of a connoisseur, but the sage counsels of a master. The work before us is of a kind to which the dictum of a critic will not easily give currency—it must be tested by being used and closely examined. Nor have we leisure to bestow upon it that attention which would be necessary to form a proper estimate of its merits. From a cursory glance at the work, however, it appears to us that the definitions are much more clear, simple, and precise, than any other work of the kind that we have seen, and there are some new methods of *working* and of *proof* introduced which seem calculated to save labour and insure accuracy. H.

At a meeting of the Pittsburgh Sabbath School Association, held in the second Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening the 29th December, the following persons were elected to manage the affairs of the Institution for the ensuing year:

President, Rev. Joseph Patterson.
1st Vice President, Thomas Davis.
2d Vice President, Charles Avery.
Secretary, James M. Riddle.
Treasurer, Daniel Chute
Directors, John D. Davis, John Hannen, Thomas Hazelton, Samuel Thompson, William Hartupie, V. B. M'Galman, Michael Allen, William Bell, Charles Craig, James Hall, Charles Plumb, William Church, Thomas Hind, John Marshall, Samuel Church, James Wilson, Theodore Snowden, Matthew Clark.

The Board of Directors are requested to meet at John Riddle's school Room on the second Monday of January next at 6 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. RIDDLE, *Sec'ry.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

From a further examination of the report, from the Treasury Department, respecting the state and condition of the Bank of the U. States, we have gathered a few additional particulars, which may be interesting to some of our readers.

The amount of deposits in the Bank and its branches is as follows:

On account of the Treasurer of the United States.	$7,393,417 06
On account of collectors and other public officers,	1,933,173 95
On account of individuals,	5,801,911 68
Total,	$13,128,502 70

Of this amount, $8,490,253 89 is deposited at the mother bank. To understand the reason of this large deposite, it is necessary to state, that the moneys deposited in the Bank, its offices and agent banks, to the 30th June last, is placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on the books of the bank at Philadelphia. The following list shews where the money was deposited which composed the Treasurer's balance on the 30th of September:

At the Bank of the U. S.	$2,500,809 78
ditto (special)	499,653 69
Office at Boston	119,764 60
do. Providence	63,950 70
do. New York	1,005,896 87
do. Baltimore	165,296 66
do. Norfolk	212,929 36
do. Fayetteville	66,426 58
do. Charleston	633,899 54
do. Savannah	164,169 04
do. Louisville	460,368 47
do. Chilicothe	207,753 82
do. Cincinnati	202,936 36
do. New Orleans	133,185 38
do. Pittsburgh	157,713 51
Office of Bank of Virginia, at Petersburg	25,755 86
State Bank of N. C. at Raleigh & its branches	310,581 58
Bank of Alexandria	85,467 24
Nashville Bank	23,978 12
Bank of Vincennes	103,432 96
Harrisburg Bank	59,382 44
Easton Bank	26,503 20
Bank of Missouri	104,403 33
Planters' & Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	124,294 11
Sundry agent Banks	15,846 16
	7,475,196 68
Deduct amounts overdrawn by the Treasr. U. States at—	
Office at Portsmouth	$18,594 39
do. Middletown	53,191 79
do. Richmond	87,633 23
do. Lexington	120,694 77
Trenton Banking Company	597 87
	283,712 05
Balance of Treasurer's account, September 30,	$7,191,484 63

The amounts of debts due "from banks paying specie" to the Bank and its several branches, and the notes of banks paying specie on hand, after deducting therefrom the amounts due by the bank and its branches to the said banks respectively, is thus stated:

At Philadelphia	1,745,373 73
Portsmouth	19,301 77
Boston	271,155 66
Providence	4,515 64
Middletown	37,351 71
New York	747,846 48
Baltimore	402,969 92
Washington	269,322 70
Richmond	81,843 68
Fayetteville	99,866 28
Charleston	963,212 42
Savannah	68,802 85
Lexington	415,815 60
Louisville	167,556 64
Chillicothe	148,909 49
Cincinnati	845,689 73
New Orleans	594,858 44
Pittsburgh	186,467 20

The total amount of debts due to the Bank of the United States, including the notes of state banks, the differences between the balances due to and by state banks, and the funded debt part of the capital, is stated at $54,964,987 69.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVNIA.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 12.

Mr. Reed of Westmoreland offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary system be instructed to take into consideration the following provision:

1st. That any individual or body politic, holding a note for the payment of money endorsed by one or more indorsers, shall include any suit to be instituted for the recovery thereof, the drawer, and indorser or indorsers, or if any one be omitted, the same shall not be proceeded against until it shall have become impracticable to collect the amount by execution or otherwise, from such person or persons as may be named in any suit that may have been instituted; and upon any judgment obtained upon any such suit, the money shall be levied of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the drawer, if any he hath, if not, then of the first indorser, or the next in succession, of whose goods and chattels, lands and tenements, sufficient may be found to satisfy the same.

2d. That the stock of any body corporate, owned by any individual, in his own name, or in the name of any other person or persons, shall be liable to be taken in execution, and to be sold in the same manner that goods and chattels are liable to be sold by law; and that the cashier, president, or principal officer of any body corporate, be required to deliver to any officer holding an execution and duly authorised to execute the same, any evidence which the books of the corporation may furnish of stock held by the defendant or defendants named in such execution and upon sale thereof to transfer on the books such stock to the purchaser or purchasers: And if any cashier, president, or principal officer of such body corporate refuses to perform the duty required of him, each person so refusing, shall be liable to pay the debt and costs in such execution to the plaintiff or plaintiffs therein named, to be recovered as other debts of similar amount are recoverable; *Provided*, that any such sale shall not discharge any lien which any body corporate may have upon such stock.

3d. That promissory notes and agreements in writing, not under seal, be put on the same footing of bonds and agreements under seal, so far as respects the operation of the statute of limitations. Laid on the table.

TUESDAY, Dec. 22.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Samuel Cochran, seconded by Mr. Breck:

Resolved, That the Auditor General be, and he hereby is required, to furnish the Senate with a statement, shewing the amount of exempt and militia fines assessed in the several brigades of militia within this commonwealth, in each year, since the first day of August 1814; distinguishing between the exempt and militia fines: Also, with an account of militia fines collected and paid into the Treasury by the several Brigade Inspectors since that time: And also, with a statement shewing the several sums paid out of the Treasury on account of militia expenses for the past year, including the salaries of the Adjutant General and Brigade Inspectors; Together with the amount and nature of the claims made by different Brigade Inspectors, which the department of accounts consider the existing laws do not authorise them to admit. Laid on the table.

From Huntsville we learn that at the sale of Lands, which commenced in that place on the 2d inst. land generally sold higher than at any previous sale. The Land sold at this sale comprised a part of Franklin county, including Russell's Valley, on the south side of Tennessee river, opposite the Muscle Shoals. We understand by gentlemen who attended the sales, that the purchases made, were, with few exceptiens, intended for actual settlement. A new town called Russelville, is about to be laid off, near the Big Spring, in Russel's Valley.

Nashville Whig.

The committee of investigation of the Bank of the U. States, having travelled through a mass of books and papers, are concluding their inquiries by the personal examination of the officers and directors of that institution.

INDIAN TRADE.

Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary at war, has made a detailed report to the House of Representatives of the U. States, in conformity to a resolution of that house during the last session, directing him to prepare and report, a system providing for the abolition of the existing Indian Trade establishments of the U. States, and providing for the opening of the trade with the Indians to individuals, under suitable regulations.

After giving a detailed history of the provisions adopted from time to time by the government for regulating trade with the Indian tribes and pointing out what he conceives to be the defects and inconveniencies of each, as well as describing the situation, character, wants, and resources of the various tribes within our territories, the Secretary recommends that the existing establishments should be abolished, and that the trade be exclusively vested in a company with sufficient capital, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; and to be limited to the term of 20 years; to pay an annual tax on its subscribed capital, for the privilege of exclusive trade, and to be subject, in the same manner as private traders, to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed. The efforts of the company, observes the secretary, undisturbed by rival interests, would be directed to establish its control over the various tribes of Indians—to exclude foreign adventurers, and to give the greatest degree of profit to its trade. The success of such a company, properly conducted, scarcely admits of a doubt. Our position in regard to this trade, the facility which the navigation of our great and numerous rivers in that quarter would afford, and the protection from our military posts, would speedily destroy all foreign competition, and would, in a few years, push our trade to the Pacifick Ocean.—The most profitable fur and peltry trade in the world would be ours, accompanied with a decided influence over the numerous and warlike tribes inhabiting those extensixe regions.

THE WORLD IN A NUT-SHELL.

Congress have passed to a third reading a bill extending the pensions to widows, &c. of those soldiers who died in the service, during the late war, five years longer. Yeas 79.—Nays 78.——The law of the U. S. prohibiting the importation of slaves, is shamefully evaded at the south, particularly in Louisiana. Petitions are in circulation to Congress more effectually to prohibit this cruel, detestable traffic. It is stated in a London pap. that one man has made 5000 pounds by the *HUMAN TEETH*, gathered in the field of Waterloo.——R. Varrick, Esq. Treasurer of the American Bible Society, acknowledges the receipt in the month of November, of 2,697 dolls.—*Vil. Rec.*

Intelligence from St. Helena to the 17th of Oct. states, that Bonaparte was confined to his quarters, sick.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. is elected governor of Maryland.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SONG.

THE NAVY.

See, Columbia's pride, it rises high,
It wakes Britannia's envious eye,
To see her thus aspire to power,
For she'll assume
Bold triumph's plume,
While Albion's *naval* sun shall lower.

Americ's ships now swell in numbers,
The people wake from dormant slumbers
To raise the bulwark of their land,
To shew the world
The stripes unfurl'd,
Mann'd by brav'ry's sons—a gallant band.

Her vessels plough the different seas,
Proudly wafted by each fresh'ning breeze,
While commerce glides across the deeps;
The *Lion's* roar
Is heard no more,
The rushing *Eagle* in vic'try sweeps.

Then fill the glass and give the toast
To Hull and Jones, our country's boast,
And all the heroes of our *navy*,
Who fought so brave
Upon the wave,
And sent the Gurriere to old Davy.

The proud Frolic too, was nobly ta'en,
By the Wasp and Jones upon the main,
Which wreath'd our noble tars in glory,
Their sun shall shine
In foreign clime,
And future ages tell their story.

Tho' war's dread trumpeter sounds no more.
And peace now gilds Columbia's shore,
She'll still through virtue rise to power,
And still assume
Bold triumph's plume,
While Albion's conq'ring sun shall lower.

BEAUTY.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

THE first annual meeting of "the *Pittsburgh Union Society for the promotion of Sabbath Schools*" will be held at the Baptist meeting house, in Pittsburgh on Wednesday the 6th of January next, at half past six o'clock, P. M.

JAS. BELDEN, SEC'Y.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1st, 1819.

Notice

THOSE indebted to the subscriber, will please to call and pay their respective accounts before the 26th inst.

CHRISTOPHER STEEL.

Pitisburgh, January 1, 1819.

CHEESE.

5000 pounds of CHEESE,

IN GOOD ORDER,

For sale by

A. WAY, & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1819.

The Pittsburgh White and Black-smith Company,

HAVE established their shop in Liberty street nearly opposite Diamond Alley, and have appointed THOMAS HAZELTON, their agent, whose experience and ability as a workman, in his line, has long been tested—where the following articles will be manufactured, viz.

SCALE BEAMS.

PATENT BALANCES—WHEEL IRONS,

HOOKS & HINGES—BED-SCREWS AND

House-work—in general,

with a variety of articles in the above line of business. Those who may want a supply of any of the above named articles, are solicited to call with our agent, who will fill all orders with despatch and of the best quality,

By order of the Company

John Hannen,
Thos. Cromwell,
Michael Allen,

Committee appointed to carry the Articles of Association into effect.

January 1, 1819.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY, WINANS & JANUARY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to *Samuel January, Senr. & Co.* by whom the Storage and Commission business will be transacted in future.

Those having claims against said firm wil apply as above.

SAMUEL JANUARY, *Senr.*
MATTHIAS WINANS,
SAMUEL A. JANUARY.

Maysville, April 18, 1818.——tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE jail on the night of the 27th December, a convict named JAMES BARTHOLF alias JAMES SMITH—he is about five feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, has one of his arms marked with India ink, J. B. and on the other an Eagle. He is a blacksmith by trade, but can work at rough shoemaker's work. He had on when he broke out, a black coatee, with a black velvet collar, pantaloons of home-made olive cord, striped Marseilles vest, and an old fur hat—he took with him sundry clothing besides what belong to him—as far recollected—a blue cloth coat with gilt buttons, nearly new, a pair of blue cotton cassimere pantaloons, striped worsted jacket, and a pair of new calf skin shoes. He was cammitted by the Mayor's court of the city of Pittsburgh, for larceny for the term of nine moths. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of said convict, to the subscriber at the jail in Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL HUBLEY, Jailor.

January 1, 1819.

$25 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 4th of October last, JOHN SMITH, an apprentiee to the Tin-plate working business, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair complexion: took with him a new claret coloured coat, with gilt buttons, a pair of grey corded pantaloons, with sundry other clothing not recollected. I have had information of said Smith being in Louisville, Ken. I caution all persons from employing or harboring him, as the law will be rigidly enforced against them. The above reward will be given on his delivery to me in Pittsburgh, but no charges.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

January 1, 1819.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT excellent FARM situate in the Forks of Yough, the property of CHARLES HARRAH, deceased—containing 236 acres and allowance. This valuable property lays within 16 miles of the city of Pittsburgh, 15 from Greensburgh, 9 from Williamsport, one mile from the Yough river, 4 from Elizabethown on the Monongahela river, within from one to three miles of three merchant mills on the Yough river, and three houses of public worship, the farthest of which is not more than four miles. The land is of the first quality—about 130 acres cleared, 15 of which is excellent meadow; one two story square log dwelling house, 30 feet square, with a kitchen; one other dwelling house, two stories high, 18 by 20 feet, well finished, with good cellars under both houses—an excellent spring house, with a never failing spring of water running through it; one barn 75 by 40 feet, few in the Forks superior—an orchard of about 200 trees, a number of the best grafts. Any person wishing to purchase will doubtless view the property, which will be shewn them by

SAMUEL HARRAH, } Ex'rs.
WM. LOUGHEAD. }

December 22, 1818.

James Riddle and Co.

Market, between Third and Fourth streets

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

and offer for Sale, a large supply of the following articles, viz.

283 Boxes Tin Plate,

BEST QUALITY,

Braziers copper, assorted,
Sheathing ditto, from 18 to 28 oz.
Still cocks assorted, different sizes,
Iron wire, No. 0 to 18,
Block tin,
Bright and black vices,
Mouse-hole anvils, warranted genuine,
American sheet-iron,
4d. cut nails,
Bolt iron ¾ in ½ 7-16 ⅜,
American and English blistered steel,
English shear and German, ditto.
Shovels and spades, Eng.
Socket shovels.

ALSO,

TWENTY TONS PATENT ROLLED

American Boiler Iron,

in plates from 24 to 30 inches by 6 to 8 feet, this boiler iron, for high pressure engines or any severe work has been found superior to any in use in the United States.

All the above articles, they will sell on the most accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22.—2mo.2aw.

Greensburgh and Pittsburgh

TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

THE stockholders are informed, that an election will be held on the 1st Monday, (the 4th) of January next, at the house of *Thomas Neale*, in Versailles township, Allegheny county at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the choice of a President, twelve Managers and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

WM FRIEDT, *Treas'r*

December 4, 1818.——3t.

Caution to Purchasers.

I HAVE discovered in the Pittsburgh Gazette, of Friday the 11th inst. an advertisement over the names of David Pride and William Gormly, assignees of William Steele—for the the sale of certain lands, as therein mentioned: the sale, I am informed has been postponed untill the next adjourned court of this county. I deem it a duty I owe to myself and others, to forwarn all persons at their risque, from purchasing any part or parts of the eighteen tracts said to contain 3000 acres, in Deer township, Allegheny county—or any part or parts of the 900 acres of land in Middlesex township, Butler county, as mentioned in the advertisement. I do consider myself the lawful and rightful owner of said lands, and as such, mean to contend legally, if necessary, for the same. STEPHEN LOWREY.

December 18.

Fourth Proof RUM.

H. DOANE,

Corner of Wood and First streets, Pittsburg

Has received a consignment of TW[illegible] THREE BARRELS FOURTH PRO[illegible]

Spirits,

Which he will sell low.—ON HAN[illegible] A few pieces of low priced COAT[illegible] BAIZES.—Tobacco, Iron, Casting[illegible]

Ironmongery, Hardware etc.

December 11.——3mo

N. B. TO BE LET the [illegible] tached to the Store.

Blanks For Sale

Barker and Davis,

Have just received in addition to their former Stock, a large and elegant assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Among which are the following:

SUPERFINE, fine and coarse CLOTHS; Pelisse cloths and figured flannels of various colours; double mill'd CASSIMERS, assorted colours; flannels, coatings and baizes; rose and point blankets; cords and velvets; bombazetts and ratinets; swansdown, toilinet, silk stripe and florentine vesting; lambs wool, worsted, silk and cotton hose, and half hose; IRISH LINNENS; superfine dressed and undressed calicoes: furniture do. cambric and carlisle ginghams; silk striped malabar; dimities; British and steam loom shirtings; long lawn and linen cambric; tabby velvets fashionable colours; imitation and chintz shawls; plain and twilled madras handkerchiefs; woollen comforts and capes; patent, web and net suspenders; white and coloured fringes; furniture and worsted binding; mull mull, jaconet, book, and lenno figured and plain muslins; cambric and India do. Canton and French CRAPES; crape shawls and scarfs; merino shawls and handkerchiefs; levantine, damask, and waterloo shawls; black and fancy silk handkerchiefs; flag and company bandanoe do. levantine, florence, and Sanshaw silks; India and French sarcenet. A general assortment of RIBBONS; silk, thread, and cotton lace, black and colour'd ostrich feathers; chinelle and book cord; sewing silk and twist; ladies and gentlemen's silk, kid, York tan, and Beaver gloves; woolen and lined Beaver do, silk and gingham umbrellas.

Domestics.

Stripes, plaids and shambray cottons; shirtings, tickings, checks and shirtings; paper hangings. A general assortment of ladies, gentlemen's, and children's SHOES and BOOTS. Morocco and wool hats. Ladies fashionable *straw bonnets.*

ALSO

HARDWARE.

Knives and forks, pen and pocket knives; table and tea spoons. Wilson's butcher and shoe knives, shoemaker's hammers and pincers; carpenter's rules, squares and hammers; thumb latches, hinges and screws; bolts, locks, brass and iron candlesticks, saws, steelyards, bells, curry-combs, slates, buttons, a variety; tortoise shell, mock, horn and iron combs; pocket-books, *keleidoscopes*, etc.

One ton blister'd steel
Cut nails and window glass.

A general assortment of

Queensware,

including one tea set of elegant French china containing 73 pieces.

A few setts of fashionable mantle ornaments.

ALSO

Groceries,

Coffee, tea, sugar, pepper, allspice, ginger, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, indigo, madder, allum, coperas, saltpetre, rosin, chalk, tobacco, herrings, shot, powder and lead, etc.

All of which they will sell at reduced prices for cash, approved paper or country produce, at their store in Market, between Fourth street and the Diamond.

All those indebted to B. & D. by either bond, note, or book account, a longer period than 4 months are requested to make payment immediately, as longer indulgence cannot with propriety be given.

Dceember 1, 1818.——1aw6t.

I. DOANE,

Wholesale and retail Warehouse on the bank near Wood street,

KEEPS constantly on hand at reasonable prices, A large assortment of
Ironmongery, Hardware, Cutlery,
Grocery and Liquors.
Among which are,
Mouse-hole Anvils,
Smiths black and bright Vices,
Saws of every description,
All kinds of steel, &c. &.

Merchandize received and forwarded, boug[ht] nd sold on reasonable commissio[n]
May 19, 1818——1awtf

Notice.

'N pursuance of instructions from the Board o[f] Managers of the Philapelphia and Pittsburgh ansporting Company, notice is given that no ter notes than the following will be received payment for carriage at the office of the com[-] y at Pittsburgh after this date.

Bank of Pittsburgh,
Westmoreland,
Bedford,
Chambersburgh,
Carlisle Bank,
Harrisburgh,
Lancaster,

Offices of Discount & Deposit
U. S. Bank.

notes at par in the cities of New York, Phi[-] phia, Baltimore and Washington.

WM. ROBINSON, Jr. Agent.
ttsburgh, December 15.

GLASS[ER] and CO.

Front, between Market and Wood streets,

AVE just received and offer for sale, on accomodating terms and cheap

ton Crpes, black & coloured,
ntines,
Cambrics,
Handkfs.
Women & Children's Gloves
Bonnets, with rs,
l Flowers,
runella Shoes
te Satin Do.
antine Do.
Muslin Col[-] en,
s,
ted

Shawls, white and corded,
Crimson ditto
Black Camel's hair do
Sewing silk, black Eng.
Ditto. cloth colours, superior quality,
Thread, white No. 8, 10 12, 18, 20, 24, 30, 32, 36, 40,
Olive patent do. No. 24,
Pins, English & German
Ivory combs, fine English,
Rose Blankets 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12,
Towelling,
CLOTH, superior,
Linen Bedtickings,

cember 18.

DRYDEN FORWARD, is [-] me in my professional busi[-] sulted in all cases.

WALTER FORWARD.

OLIVER EVANS,
AND HIS
Steam Patents!

AN advertisement over the signature of GEORGE EVANS having appeared in some of the most respectable newspapers published in the U. States, in which Mr. Evans states, as the authorised agent of Oliver Evans, "that certain constructors of Steam Engines have violated the patent of said Oliver Evans, and requesting those interested to know who the *constructing* infringers are, to call on him, said George Evans, for information in this behalf:" Mr. Evans having in fact, attempted to injure the business of the undersigned, as constructors of Steam Engines by naming them among the violators of said patent, it has become their duty to make a statement of facts touching said patent, & of their proceedings with regard to it, that the public may decide upon the merit of the invention, and whether Mr. Evans has reason to complain of the violation o his rights.

On a perusal of the specification it will, at once be perceived, that Oliver Evans's patent was *not* for *improved & described* machinary—not for the *application of a principle to any new or useful purpose*, but for the discovery, as he pretends, "that by increasing the consumption of fuel, you increase the elastic force of steam" which is, in fact the discovery of a *principle* in nature.

The proportional increase, Mr. Evans, in his specification, admits, is "*unknown and can never perhaps be ascertained.* He says, however, that if the heat of the water be increased in an *arithmetical* progression, the power will be increased in a *geometrical* progression. This notion of progressional increase was suggested to him by *another* to elucidate an argument, as supposition only. Mr. Evans assumed it to be *fact, but it was not so*; and, he afterwards admits it by calling it "theory" and by stating, "*that the principle can never be put into practice equal to the theory,*" after all it is a *principle* and for this *principle* alone without any *new application* whatever Mr. EVANS has obtained a patent!!

The discovery is neither more or less than this, that the hotter the fire the hotter the water and of course the more powerful the steam.—For this discovery Mr. Evans has obtained a patent!

But even this discovery does not belong to Mr. Evans. The principle is contained in Watts first patent granted in 1769; it is in Trivithick's patent of March 1802; it is in the general principle of Papiers Digester. Doctor Robinson not only knew the principle long before Mr. Evans had it explained to him by Mr. Latrobe, but made experiments "*relating to the increased elasticity of steam as proportionate to the degree of heat applied.*" These experiments were originally published in Dobsons Edinburgh Encyclopedia and republished in this country in the year 1798.—Mr. Evans's first patent was granted in 1804. Hence it is conclusive that the *principle* was not only *known* but practised upon long before Mr. Evans pretended to have discovered it.

Other experiments, with a similar object, were made and published both in Europe and America before Mr. Evans applied for his patent.

See the 5th vol. of Daltons Manchester transactions, Daltons and Betancourts tables republished by Judge Cooper in the Emporium of arts 1813—and Mr. Wolfs experuments also republished in the Emporium.

Further.—Mr. Evans even doubted whether the fact which he read in the Encyclopedia were true, viz. "*that the elasticity of steam increased in a proportion beyond that of the increase of fuel,*" until the statement in the book was corroborated, illustrated and explained by that eminent artist, Mr. Latrobe, who is well known throughout the United States, and to whom Mr. Evans applied or information in this behalf.

Even the very language of Mr. Evans's specification has no claim to originality. Upon examination it will be found to be substantially contained in Dobsons Encyclopedia, vol. 17 page 741. section 27 article steam, which was published in 1798, six years previous to the date of Mr. Evans's patent.

Mr. Evans stated to the public that he has sued constructing infringers, and intends to sue *as often as new Engines on his plan (as he calls it) are* put in operation.

At least eighty engines of this description have been constructed, have been put in operation and are still in use—nevertheless Mr. Evans instituted suits against James Arthurs and the undersigned only—That against Mr. Arthurs was commenced in the spring of 1815—and tho' the defendant has uniformly urged and insisted on a trial, Mr. Evans has had the address to avoid one.—Being *well* aware, that it is more for his interest to threaten, through the medium of the press and to commence actions *interrorem*, than to come to an issue which would deprive him of his patent.*

If Mr. Evans by these means, can secure an additional customer, he clears more than the expense of a dozen advertisements, and half as many suits.

To conclude—the subscribers assure the public that in their manufactory of steam engines they have hitherto confined themselves to the principles, machinery and general construction invented and used in England by Watt and Bolton, by Freemantle, by Trivithick, Vivian and various other *English* engineers. They have studied the alleged invention of Mr. Evans with care and assiduity, and they have not been able to discover in it a single improvement or even alteration which would give it a claim to originality, or found a pretension to a patent. As respects their manufactory they have never thought it either necessary or advantageous to adopt any part of Mr. Evans' specification, nor to test the correctness of a principle which he had declared to be incapable of proof, and with regard to the validity of his patent they firmly believe that he will find it to be utterly null and void, whenever he may venture to bring it to the test of a public trial.

J. WHITING, *Agent*
for Pittsburgh iron, nail Factory.

* The counsel for Mr. Arthurs obtained a rule for a trial at the coming term. Mr. Evans has offered to discontinue it if Mr. Arthurs would pay the cost of suit. But Mr. Arthurs has refused to accept the offer.

30 Barrels
PRIME SHAD

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN & GRANT.
Pittsburgh, August 18.

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st of October next,

The Warehouse,

NOW occupied by ALLEN & GRANT, in Wood Street, near the Monongahela River. For particulars apply to,

WILLIAM B. FOSTER.
Pittsburgh, August 15, 1818.

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly received a large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,
Plaids,
Sheeting,
Ticking,

Canton Crape,
Lace Shawls,
Viels,
Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth,

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLESKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of
Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long doth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver ace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocketbooks,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19.

Samuel Edgar & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale on accommodating terms.

200 BOXES CINCINNATI SOAP,
400 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,
6 Hhds Leaf ditto, sup. qual.
10 Hhds. } New Orleans Sugar of a superior
50 Bbls. } quality—old crop
10 crates assorted QUEENSWARE,
20,000 lbs. Pig Lead,
500 lbs. Bar ditto,
30,000 lbs. Shot,
Bar and Roll'd Iron,
GLASS—all sizes

Hatter's Fur, etc.

Together with a general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Liquors.*

5000 lbs. Salt-Petre (Crude)

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1818.

Irwin & H. Wallace,

Have just received and offer For Sale

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,

100 bbls. Conemaugh Salt,
15,000 lbs. PIG LEAD,
20 Tons Juniata Iron,
FIFTY KEGS TROTTER'S GLAZED RIFLE POWDER,
1 Ton American Blistered Steel,
70 Barrels Fresh Flour.

—Window Glass—Scythes—Sickles—Bedcord Plough-lines—Rigging—Rope—Snuff, &c.
Pittsburgh, May 5, 1818.

William & John Hill,

At their Wholesale Warehouse, in Market, near Front street,

HAVE just received in addition to their stock on hand the following

FRESH GOODS.

Imported to their order, direct from England.

Sup. dark undressed Prints,
Ditto, ditto, dressed Ditto,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambrics,
7-8 4-4 Shirtings,
Bombazetts of every colour,
3-4 & 4-4 Madrass Hhkfs.
Best blue and black cloth sewings,
Best silk twist assorted, colours
100 doz. Ivory Combs,
Pittsburgh, May 19 1818.——1awtf

Armstrong & Ewing.

Wood, between First & Second streets.

Have For Sale,

And are as us usual well supplied with

Groceries and Liquors,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Queensware,

BY THE CRATE—assorted

Also an Invoice of

HARDWARE:

Consisting of Mill and Cross-cut saws—Mouse-hole and common Anvils; Vices; patent Straw-Knives; Drawing Knives; Frying pans; Steelyards; Curry-combs; Iron Candlesticks; trowels, &c. which will be disposed of on liberal terms.

ALSO

A quanuity of first rate CLARET WINE, by the dozen.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1818.

The Mechanicks Assistant,
OR A
Useful and Easy Guide,
TO THE
Different kinds of Work,

USUALLY DONE BY

Millwrights, Carpenters, Patternmakers, Blacksmiths, &c.

By DAVID TOWNSEND.

For Sale, by A. WAY & CO
Market between Third & Fourth streets
Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, 1818. 2wtm.

RYE

COMMANDS

Sixty-two Cents Cash,

per Bushel, at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.
Pittsburgh, October 13, 1818

J. WHITING, *Agent,*
AND
OLIVER EVANS.

MR. J. WHITING'S attack of the 11th September, on Oliver Evans's Steam Patent, would not have been noticed, had he stated the number of suits, and Oliver Evans's offer to withdraw his suit against Mr. Arthurs, correctly.

He would have the public believe that Oliver Evans was afraid of his cause, and therefore offered to withdraw his suit if Arthurs would pay the costs.

When Oliver Evans came to Pittsburgh to attend to taking of depositions in this case, he was told an opinion prevailed that he attacked Arthurs because he was without capital to contend, and therefore the point was to be carried by the force of money. This, he despised, and being informed of Whiting's infringement, observed, that as he had now a chance at a powerful adversary, he would convince the public that opinion was incorrect—he accordingly made the offer to withdraw his suit if Mr. Arthurs would pay *cost*, and *cease to infringe*, and fully and expressly stated his reasons for so doing.—Does the relinquishment of a weak adversary, and the attack of a powerful one, indicate fear?

With the above facts, both Mr. J. Whiting and Ruggles Whiting were perfectly acquainted. It is impossible they should not have a knowledge of them, as it was a subject of frequent conversation in the presence of many respectable persons at the time, and very often since, when they would endeavour to ward off suits, by saying, that they would pay if we would make others pay, and that those who infringed first should be sued first. Our reply has been, you are the most convenient and powerful of our enemies, and we prefer putting the law in force against you, as it will put at rest all further opposition.

Now, we leave the public to say why Mr. Whiting has knowingly stated this fact in his manner. But he has also stated the number of suits incorrectly, as there is more than two suits pending.—We correct these facts, merely to show the public there is no disposition to abandon—Mr. Whiting may undisturbedly enjoy the balance of his statement, until he is brought before those who are to decide the case. Then we shall probably alter it some.

The public are assured, that Whiting does make such Steam Engines as come within Oliver Evans's patent, and we have not known him ever to make any other kind.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburg September 14, 1818.

Steam Engine Notice.

To those who are or may be concerned.

WHEREAS certain persons have industriously endeavoured to deceive the public by an effort to impress the idea that Oliver Evans has abandoned his claim to the use of HIGH STEAM.

Therefore, this is to give notice, that all such reports or insinuations are groundless; that said Evans has already commenced suits against the makers of Steam Engines in this place or elsewhere; that he has ordered the subscriber to enter suits both against the makers and proprietors of Steam Engines now making here, and at other places and the public may be assured that suit will be entered for every Steam Engine separately, as soon as it shall have been put in operation.—Those who feel an interest to avoid infringement of said Evans's patent may be informed who the present *constructing* infringers are.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1818.

Anshutz & Rahm,
HAVE
Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

hey have for sale, a handsome assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron,
NAILS,
CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL,
IRON WARE,
Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough Irons, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY

Tobacco,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Geneva Window Glass,
BAR LEAD,
30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,
ALSO
20 bbls. prime Country Sugar
30 barrels best quality
NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

Kilgore & Taylor,
Commission Merchants,

CINCINNATI, (OHIO.)

HAVE a large & convenient WARE-HOUSE in Front near Main street, where they transact on business on COMMISSION, generally

May 5, 1818.

For New-Orleans.
Steam Boat
TAMERLANE.

G. TURNEY, Master—will leave this about the 20th, inst. (if water permits) For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

JAMES L. BOGART.

December 15.

C. Latshaw and Leech,

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR WAREHOUSE

Corner of Smithfield and Second streets,

SHOVELS & spades, Amer. Man. sup. quality,
Pig Lead,
Tobacco,
Anvils and Vices,
Calf and sheep skins,
Window Glass,
Sickles,

Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES, viz.

Green coffee in barrels,
Lump sugar,
Alspice,
Pepper,
Allum,
Almonds.
Spanish segars,
4th proof Jam. spirits,
Cogniac Brandy,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Raisins in boxes,
Cod Fish,
Corks.

Conemaugh Salt.
Ditto Refined for Table use.

JUST RECEIVED,

18 *Barrels New Orleans*
Sugar.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1818.

Valuable Estate with Mer[-] chant Mills, for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, adjoining Uniontown, situated on Robinson's run in Redstone township, Allegheny county, Pa. twelve miles from Pittsburgh; on which, there are improvements equal to any in the western country, consisting of a merchant Grist MILL, SAWMILL and CARDING Machinery, all lately erected and in complete order, about [-] cleared, and under good fence, of which a sufficient proportion is bottom and good meadow—a large orchard of choice fruit of different kinds. There are on different parts of the land, two large, well finished and convenient square log houses, one of which has an additional building of stone, with two convenient rooms. There are stables, a barn and other out houses. The land is well watered, and can all be cultivated. It is susceptible of division, and will be divided to suit purchasers. The Mills, one dwelling house with from fifty to two hundred acres cut off in one tract, and the balance will be sold together or divided to suit purchasers. For farther description and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to Jas. M'Donald, esq. Pittsburgh.

HENRY NOBLE.

September 18, 1818.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE subscribers trading under the firm of IRWIN & GEORGE, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their Partnership. All persons indebted to, or having demands against the above firm will, as early as possible present their accounts to John Irwin for settlement.

JOHN IRWIN,
MATHEW GEORGE.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1818. tf

☞ The busin[ess] will be carried on as usual at the corner [-]t 4th street, by JOHN IRWIN.

[redacted]R.

THE Subscr[iber] has a tave[rn] change Merchandize for merchantable hundred[weight] R, in Kegs, at a fair price. [-]e sold [-]

WM. & JOHN HILL

Pittsburgh, July 15, 18[18] RO[-] 2awtf

Miller and [-]son,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON,
Rolled ditto,
Nail and Deck Rods,
Crowley & Blister Steel,
Spriga, hinges & screws,
Spinning-wheel Irons,
Trace and Log chains,
Patent beams and Steelyards,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,
Scythes and sickles,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,
Carpenter's adze',
Plough Irons,
Cow-bells,
Castings, assorted,
Pittsburgh & Kentuck[y] Manufac. Tobacco,
Spanish and country Segars,
Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Rosin soap and candles,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Earthen & Queensware,
Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Bed cords and Plough lines,
Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,
Coffee mills, Window glass,
Curry combs, Screw augers.
Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.——.

To Tanner's Distillers, & Farmers.

THE subscriber assignee of JARED OLDS' PATENT IRON MILL for Grinding Bark, Corn and Cobb, &c. for the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, informs the public that they are made and kept for sale by Mr. George Sutton who is sole agent in Pittsburgh to sell Mills in those states, their utility in grinding bark is well known and established to be the best in use. To Distillers they answer a valuable purpose to shell corn and grind the cobb, and by distilling the cobb it is found to make a saving of about one fifth of this method.—To Farmers so grinding feed for cattle, the mill will crack nearly all the corn and grind the cobb quite fine.—There are now a considerable number of those mills in use for that purpose, and are highly approved of—Millers and Farmers in the above states are solicited to make trial of them.—I will warrant them to answer the purpose as described.

Orders for mills will be attended to by Mr. George Sutton, where they can only be had in Pittsburgh, and will be by him forwarded.

For the information of the public I give the

NOTICE.

That all mills, sold in the above states by agent of Luther Gale, is an infringement on my right, nor has there any of Gales's mills been sold or used in the western country for grinding bark to my knowledge. Jared Olds' improvement consists of an iron hopper cast solid on the [-]per or tube and cogs or sharp pointed teeth [-]ced in rows on the inside of the mill. I therefore forbid all persons from making, using or selling mills of the above description in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, without authority from myself or Alvin Bates and our agents, as all persons found violating said patent, may rest assured that sooner or later they will pay us for our rights, if there is law and justice to recover it

DYER PEARL.

May 1, 1818.——1awtf6.S.